CHASING THE BUTTERFLY.

RARE COLLECTIONS OF INSECTS AND

THE MEN WHO GATHER MIEM. An Actor's Wonderful Accommission of 250,000 Specimens—The Collections of a Broker and a Preacher—Pifty-Dollar But-terflies and Beetles at \$20 Apiece.

One of the first applications for space in the New York World's Fair of 1883 has been filed by the New York Entemological Club, which, in addition to such a display of beautiful and rare butterflies and moths and re-splendent beetles as has never been seen, promises the most wonderful exhibition over given of the industrial products of insects. The club is yet of very tender age, but it was in a chrysalis state for a long time, and when it hatched one Sunday afternoon in November in Mr. Berthelf Neumoegen's parior, in West Fortyseventh street, it was, like the airy creatures that its members pursue, all ready for business.

The founders of the club were three gentlemen whose collections are among the finest in the world. They were Henry Edwards, the well-known actor of Wallack's Theatre; Bertholf Neumoogen, broker, 58 Exchange place, and Prof. A. R. Grote of Staten Island. Theodors L. Mead, a wealthy gentleman of Madison avenue, one of the most enthusiastic of entomologists, joined them, and took an active interest in the inception of the club. Half a dozen other collectors became members at the second meeting, and nearly all the active entomologists of this city and Brooklyn are now enrolled. Among the corresponding and honorary members are Dr. Herman Hagen of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Fernald of Maine; W. H. Edwards of Coalburg, W. Va., author of the great illustrated work on American butterflies; Prof. Linton of Albany, Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., of Providence, Prof. C. V. Riley of Washington, Alfred Russell Wallace, H. W. Bates, the explorer of the Amazon; Lord Walsingham of England, Baron Ostensaken of Heidelberg, Arthur G. Butler of the British Museum, and Sir John Lubbock.

German scientific men have estimated the ratio of insects to plants to be two to one, and on this basis have estimated that there are probably 400,000 species of insects in the world About 100,000 species have been classified. To deal with those multifarious species all at once was an undertaking that the associated entomologists clearly saw would involve them in more business than they could successfully handle, and they voted that they would first take up only the order of Lepidleaving the Colcoptera and the Orthoptera and the Hymenoptera and the Diplera, or, in other words, the beetles, cockroaches, bees, and mosquitoes, and the rest, for future investigation and discussion. On that understandtigation and discussion. On that understanding the club has begun work, and on Wednesday lest a next little monthly magnzine, entitled Papillo, made its appearance. Its cover announces that it is devoted to Lepidoptera exclusively. A colored plate, showing a newly discovered insect of brilliant markings, accompanies the number. The specimen was empured in Texas last year, and is in the collection of Mr. Neumoegen. Its scientific name is Edvardesia brillians.

tured in Texas last year, and is in the collection of Mr. Neumoegen. Its scientific name is his varieties by illines.

Winter is not the season of idleness with the butterfly collectors that might be intered. In classifying last season's collections, studying nearly discovered species, replacing old specimens with more perfect ones, getting rare insects from foreign collectors in all parts of the world in exchange for native species, and making notes and observations, the real student of insect life, cancellay if he is ongaging in other callings, as all the members of the clubare, finds his time entirely occupied. The visitor to Mr. Henry Edwards's pleasant house in 116th street is almost cestain to find that genial gentleman among his beloved collections at any hour until his duties take him to Wallack's. To bed at midnight and at work in his museum by 8 in the morning is his asand rule.

Mr. Edwards is not using among actors in his love of entomological studies, but he cutrants all his breithern in the extent of his researches. Sardou, the French writer of drama, Ochsenheimer, director of the Vienna Opera House, and Treitschake of the Berlin Opera House are good entomologists, and have subjects full of rainbow-winged beauties. Mr. Elwards was scated at a big table in the top story of his house yesteriay, working over the manuscript of a book that he will publish some day on the Azeride, other wise known as the peach borers, melon borers, pine borers, and the like. Such species as are not in his collection he has borrowed from all parts of the United States. He will describe about eighty species, of which more than thirty were first discovered and classified by nimself.

In two large rooms Mr. Edwards has stowed away about 220,000 specimens, comprising 60,000 species of insects Butterflees and maths, bectles, beer wasps, and ants are the predominating orders; but no order is unrepresented. The curious homes of insects are very fully shown by collections of cones shells leave & for

forty years researches in all parts of the world have added between 700 and 800 species to the list of described in sects.

Mr. Edwards was one of the earliest entomological explorers of Australia, and the other strange countries in that region of the globe. He spentthirteen years in the wilds of Australia, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, and New Treiand, and his cases of gergously tined butterfiles and meths and other carious insects from the land of kangaroos duck-billed beasts, and black swans are the wonder and cavy of collectors. There are no duplicates of some of his species in any known collections. For one small butterfly from New Treiand, abrother collector resently offered \$15. He has other butterflies that are quickly taken in the automological market at \$50 apiece. They are not inrac or gaudy, but scarce. Next to his Australian gleanings Mr. Edwards values his California insects, many of which he was first to describe. From countries where he has not travelled, he has, by a system of correspondence and exchange with other collectors, obtained specimens of nearly all known species of lepidoplera. Some of his butterflies were caught in Greenland and Labrador, some in Paragonia, many in Lapland, and others at the Cape of Good Hope. No climate is too cold and none too hot for members of the butterfly family. The Fakkand Islands, New Guines, Turkestan, Africa, and Alaska have furnished specimens to the collection, and South America, of course, makes a dazeling display of beauty in the cases. The genus Paragonia is one of the most increating in the collection. It contributes the butter flies that live only in light antitudes. There are many cases of beautiful little creatures of the mountain slope that are section from data less elevation than 3,000 foet. A brandsomely unried specimen of a hitherto unknown species was sent by nual in a march box. It was caught 800

the Aster Liturary.

No pendion of the enternological actor would be complete without noticing the enternological (dim Heng Mr. Edwards a bright and intelligent Chinese attendant who missay graponis.)

ican insects. His collection contains many rare species. The Professor has made a study of the moths of the army and cotton worms, and has contributed much to the stock of knowledge

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bas contributed much to the stock of knowledge of those pests.

Theodore L. Mend has made a specialty of the diurnal lepidopters, the day butterflies, rather than the night-flying moths. He has at least four thousand speciments, including nearity all the American butterflies ever found north of the Mexican line. Mr. Mend is a young man of wealth, and gratifies his tasic by journeys to Florida, Labrador, California, Nevada, and Colorado in quest of rare beauties.

Another enthusiast in the same field is the flev, George D. Huist of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, Brooklyn, Mr. Hulat's finely mounted specimens, nearly all collected by his own hand, form a collection much admired by entonologists. It is particularly rich in the tuterflies and moths of Long Island.

Prof. Julius E. Meyer, a teacher of music in Brooklyn, pursues the cunive butterfly with great success, and has a very valuable collection of lepidoplera. Mr. Teopper of Flatbush has gathered a fine cabinet and contributed valuable material to Long Island's entomologisal hiterature. Edward L. Graef, the wine and liquor merchant near City Hall, Brooklyn, is another amateur entomologist who zealously pursues the sacinating study, and has one of the finest private collections in this part of the country.

John Akhurst, the veteran taxidermist of Nassau street, Brooklyn, has a remarkable collection of colemptera or beetles. He has been gathering his favorite insects for forty years, and his cases contain some wonderfully brilliant bugs. Mr. Akhurst says that new discoveries in this line are being made every day, and that old species disapnear and rare ones become plentiful in an unascountable way. He was the fortunate possessor of almost the only specimens of the emblychila cylindriformis, a plain-looking bestle an inch and a half long, a few years ago, and collectors were so easer to get specimens that the bugs were sold at \$20 anjece in the market.

Prof. Snow and a company of students from Kansas University went out on an exploring trip in Kansas, an

Prof. Show and a company of students from Kansas University went out on an exploring trip in Kansas, and turned up the bugs by hundreds. Collectors got the missing link, and prices foil to a few cents. Mr. Akhurat has had great success in raising moths in captivity. He feeds the caterpliars until they are transformed, and when the moths hatch he pairs them. He thus gots the eggs of the female, and produces specimens to any desired number. He has a room devoted to the breeding of moths. Fine specimens of Japanese moths, measuring six inches from tip to tip, have hatched in Mr. Akhurat's workshop within the past few days. They are of the slikworm moth variety. A wise provision of Nature has been noted by Mr. Akhurat in studying this species. The cocoons hatch at different seasons of the year, thus preventing any dancer of an externination of species from unfavorable weather. The cocoons tatch at different seasons of the year, thus preventing any danger of an externitation of species from unfavorable weather. About June is Mr. Akburst's lively season. Then the moths are haiching in great numbers, and careful watching is required. Some hatch from earth-covered carysalides, and some eat their way out of cocoons inside of gauze netting only to find themselves in a larger orison.

By brother eniomologists, Mr. Akhurst is said to have been a close observer of the transformation of insects, and he experience is much sought from all parts of the country by men with whom he is in correspondence. Mr. Akhurst has 10,000 species in his collection.

Mr. Edwards and many other entomologists have reared meths and butterflies from the care also, but few have had Mr. Akhurst s success.

The large collectors are never able to complete their cabinets by their own catching, and when about haif or two-thirds done, they commence to buy of dealers or exchange with other collectors. There are soveral small dealers, mostly Germans, who sell butterflies moths, and besteen in any desired quantity, and take commissions for purchasing from Eurobean dealers. In Germany the dealer print frequent price lists of the different species. Here he printed lists are issued, but the dealers have a sort of common understanding. Specimens of American butterflies and moths do not fetch high prices as a rule. The more common kinds are quite cheap. A city dealer gives late quotations of American lepidoplera:

Bassalia

Bed Admiral

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BIRDS OF BYGONE AGES. PIGEONS AS LARGE AS OSTRICHES, AND DIVERS SIX FEET DIGH.

urloss Footprints in the Red San Connecticut. The Discoveries of Hones in a Cave in New Zealand. Eggethat would field Several Gallons. The Great Aux.

Questionable articles have added to Conetleut's fame in times gone by, and now there are rumors of wonderful bird-like creatures that lived there, even beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant, A veritable Darwinian missing link" is said to have stalked over the State at one time, and with such prodigious tread that its footprints are pointed out with perhaps excusable pride. The discovery of these curious footprints is due, however, to the New York demand for brown stone. The brown stone of our houses, it seems, is what is known as the new red sandstone, and nothing more nor less than an old beach cut up into blocks, and while taking it out these discoveries were made. The Connecticut River, in a part of its course through the State, and in the northern districts of Massachusetto. flows through a valley formed of argillaceous sandstone, probably of the age of the triassic formation, resting conformably on the inclined edges of primary or paleozole rocks. These deposits are traversed from north to south for a distance of eighty or a hundred miles by bisaltic dikes, which have elevated the sand-stone beds in the east, and practically covered them in the west, the strata dipping in the latter direction at an angle of from twenty to fifty degrees. Successive layers of sandstone are thus exposed and accessible in considerable tracts of country. From this circumstance, and from the facility of transport afforded by the proximity of the river, many quarries have for many years been profitably worked near the water's edge in various places in the Connecticut Valley. Attention was directed to innumerable tracks of trifld imprints which appeared on the upper surface of the sandstone, with the corresponding figures in relief on the lower were thought to resemble the footsteps of gigantic birds. The footprints are for the most part tridactylous or three-toed, but many have ble those made by the feet of small birds, others by birds of moderate size. The greater number, however, must have been made by creatures much larger than the estrict or any known living types, and rival in magnitude more the froststeps of the extinct measor fossil birds of New Zeeland. The laminated structure of the deposits indicates a slow and gradual accumulation of fine sediment, and like the deposit of the mud of the Nile. In following up one track in the quarry Prof. Hitchcock traced it many miles, and finally the belt of rock disappeared in a mountain more than a thousand feet high. That proves that the tracks have been buried beneath a thousand feet of ister accumulation.

The contemplation of these interesting relies of a bygone age maturally suggests questions ble those made by the feet of small birds, others

The contemplation of these interesting relies of a bygone age naturally suggests questions concerning the nature of the creatures which formed them. They were for a long period considered to be the tracks of birds, and in fact some scientists now believe them to be so, but it has been definitely proved that they are the toottrucks of the wonderful bird-like reptiles which frequented the shores and marshy spots of Connecticat during the triassic age. It is the opinion of Prof. Marsh that the creatures who made these tracks are the forefathers of the birds, and hie says. "It is now generally alimited by hologists who have made a study of vertebrates that birds have come down to us through the dinosaurs, and the close allimity of the latter with recent struthious birds will scarcely be questioned."

the control of the co

six inches of newly formed shell bed, being continuous and level with the more distant larve of the same nature, had been deposited over the grave. The whols being capped with three inches of European accumulations. It is thus evident that the burial had not only taken blace long before the Europeans came to the cave, but that the Maoris continued for a number of years to frequent the cave, and to take their meals there after the burial. Several species of the enormous birds found there have been deposited in the Museum in the Park; the Smithsonian also has secured a fine series of them.

One of the most interesting birds that has become extinct within the memory of man is a monster pigeon, the Didux, ineptus. It was an inhabitant of the Mauritius Island, and at the time of its discovery, in 1598, it was extremely common; but so effectually has it been cradicated that it is now only represented by a few pictures of the seventeenth century, and two heads, a foot, a few feathers, and some of its bones that are scattered about among the museums of Continental Europe. From the pictures above mentioned and the descriptions of the early voyagers, it appears that this giant among pigeons was a large, bulky bird, weighing seventy-five pounds. Its bill was long and strong, and the upper part of the mandble was so horny, arched, hooked, and ferceious in appearance that its discoverers for a long time considered it a ground vulture. Its body terminated in a rounded extremity, being destitute of true tail feathers, having a tuff of plumes to take the piace. Those birds were so frequent that the Putch seamen destroyed them to obtain the rounded pebbles that were found in their pouches.

The extinction of animals is supposed by many writers to have been cansed by natural catastrophes, and the ease with which these an-

tain the rounded pebbles that were found in their pouches.

The extinction of animals is supposed by many writers to have been caused by natural catastrophes, and the ease with which those animals were wiped out of existence may explain the disappearance of other forms in the early tertiary period, in which man, though not proved to have existed, in all likelihood did. Fifty years ago a large bird forty inches in length, called the great auk, was occasionally found as far south as Boston, and was quite common in the Arctic regions. To day not a single specimen is known to exist in the world, having become totally extinct, but by what means will always remain an enigma. Very few specimens of it are known, and only one skin is on exhibition in this country; this was purchased by a gentleman in this city at a cost of \$750 in gold. The eggs alone, at market value, will bring \$200 apiece.

From Madagascar we have the remains of eggs that were found among human implements that were a good lift for two men, and that, after being cut in two, were probably used as vessels for holding water, their capacity being several gailons. The hen that laid these monster eggs is anknown to science, but must have been a wondrows spectacle. Two other birds, the solitaire and nazarene, have also become extinct within the traditions of man. The former attained a weight of forty-five pounds, had feet and beak like a turkey, but in other respects resembled the didus above mentioned. The plumasce was of a brownish gray color, and, according to be Legnat, they produced a noise like a rattle by fluitering their wings, which, he says, were enlarged at the extremity of the bone into a round knob, like a nusket ball. The nuazarene had only three toes, and from its bones we indust that it was thrice as large as the didus. Imagine a pigeon, or a dock of them, as large as an estrich, with huge hooked bills, waddling along on short, stumply legs covered with scales, their bodies ornamented with flautating plumes, and perhaps an inche of them, as l

which, he sars, were enfaired at the extremity of the bone into a round knob. like a musket bail. The enzarene had only three toes, and from its bones we judge that it was thried flock of them, as large as an estrich, with huze hooked bils, waddling along on short, stumpy legs covered with scales, their bodies organeanted with flaunting plumes, and perhaps an liter of these strange creatures may be realized, ground, having wines like bats, might be menitioned, but the above instances will, perhaps, serve to show some of the wonderful characteristics of the ancestors of our present birds from an evolutionary point of view.

Past Except when in Deliviem.

An olderly man, who had the air of a gentleman in distress, entered the office of the Charity Hospital. He gave the name of Robert from the foot of Twenty-sixth street, and it was understood that, being sleek and in distress, he had applied at the office of the Sent to the hospital. He gave the name of Robert King, but that was believed to be an assumed name, and said that he was destitute.

Dr. Wiggins decided that King was suffering with coredral meningities. He had any, venture if to question him as to his of his delirium, however, his mith reverted to the past, and he gibbly told of seenes far different for his collection. He had the symutoms of no other disease, and the scritteneous of his delirium, however, his mith reverted to the past, and he gibbly told of seenes far different for his sold in the was destitute.

Dr. Wiggins decided that King was suffering with coredral meningitis. He had the symutoms of no other disease, and the critical firm the sold and any venture if to the past, and he gibbly told of seenes far different for the said state known to his friends, if he had any, venture if to question him as to his of his delirium, however, his mith reverted by the past, and he gibbly told of seenes far different for the sold of them. The sold is also and the critical firm of his delirium, however, his mith every the firm of the sold of the collect with cerebral meningitis. He had the symptoms of no other disease was suspected. King's mind wandered, but he had intervals of sanity. In these moments he answered Dr. Wiggins's questions when they referred to his atiment, but when the Dector, prompted by a desire to make his said state known to his friends. If he had any ventured to question him as to his past, he was uncommunicative. In the moments of his delirium, however, his mind reverted to the past, and he glibby told of scenes far different from those of a ward in a charity hospital.

"Mr. Speaker, I rise—i appeal to the Chair—Gentlemen, the motion is—You would never believe that I was once in the Legislature, "he would mutter. "Twelve years ago I was there, though, and every one thought well of—But I am only a friendless, homeless tramp now." Thus he would start up and struggle to get out of bed, crying: "Give me my hat. My hat! I say. I must go down to the street. I will be late for the street. Do you hear? My bat!"

Dr. Wigglins had to station an orderly beside King's bed night and day, to keep him in bed and covered. When he was not delirious he was quiet and submissive, but the periods of excitement came at unexpected momente.

King died on the 26th inst. A day was allowed for identification of the body by relatives, but none came. The house staff, believing that an interesting lesion of the brain would be tound lield a post mortem on the afternoon of the 27th lints. The diagnosis of Dr. Wigglins as to the

be trichinosis. The body was buried in a pauper's grave.

Dr. Wiggins prepared a shred of one of the
muscles for inspection under the microscope.
A Sux reporter saw it, resterday. To the maked
eye there appeared to be only a powdering of
the finest sugar—the trichine look like whitish
atoms—upon a tiny spot in the field of the microscope. But as soon as the eye was applied
to the thicroscope every atom was converted
into a serpont. The head was flat and seemed
to have brilliant red and green stripes.

Dr. Wiggins said that he was incoined to believe that King was more than he seemed. He
was undoubtedly a man of education and refinement; and, judging from what he uttered
when defirious he had occupied a high position.

POE'S MEMORY HONORED BY ACTORS. The Entertalament by Which Funds for the

The project of presenting to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, a life-size alto reliece in bronze of the poet, Edgar Atlan Pos, has met with much favor among actors. Poe's parents were actors, and hence it was determined to ask none but persons connected in some way with the stage to participate in the dramatic entertainment that will take place at Booth's Theatre on the alternoon of Feb. 11.

The Executive Committee met restorday in the office of Mr. A. M. Palmer at \$51 Broadway and perfected their arrangements.

A designated was received from Salvial, now in Chechmat, accepting the invitation of the committee to take part. The following persons have likewise expressed a desire to take part. Mo-Kee Benkin J. T. Haamond, John of thert. William Edon. Osmond Tearle, Gernal Eyre, Chas. Boberts, Jr. Miss. Clara Morris, Mrs. Agnes Roberts Jr. Miss. Cara Morris, Mrs. Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Bouecault, Rose Evilings, Rate Field, Rose Cogbian, Theresa Carreno, Mrs. McKee Runkin, J. H. Stodlard, George Clark, Charles Wheatleigh, Signor Tagliapietra, Locks Richardson, Thomas Chapman, Mr. Conway, also the Hatton Quartet and Gilmers's band.

Lester Wallack wrote to the committee that he would like very much to take part, but playing, The Executive Committee met vesterday in Lester Wallack wrote to the committee that he would like very much to take part, but playing, as he does, eight times a week at the Grand Obera House, completely uses him up. Charles Wheatlegh, who was the original Danay Mison in the "Codeen Bawn," will take the same part in the comist representation. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Bankin will come from Pailadelphia to take part, and return later in the day in order to keep their ongascement in Philadelphia. John T. Bayesond and Mrs. McKee Bankin will class the Sec. "Gimore himself will lead the band.

Here is the bill:

C. Beberts, Ferding, Currens, planes, one act treat

Philladelphia, Jan. 29.-Herman W. Luders,

KILLING THEM BY SHOOTING.

JUDGE BURL TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE FURTY YEARS AGO.

Dencen Snody's Wonderful Shot One Sunday Morning-How the Judge Took the Cancell Out of Dr. Harrington and Taught him to Shoot Pish Under Water-Other Stories.

"Did you ever go pickerel shooting? asked the venerable Judge Buel as he was carefully selecting the feathers from the skin of a red ibis one day recently. "It used to be great fun down in the marshes and up South Bay years ago, before the posky Kanucks and their nets destroyed nearly all the fish in the lake." I assured the Judge that I never had been gunning for pickerel, and asked him to tell me all about it.

"Well." said he, "perhaps it ain't just what you would call sport, but, I can tell you, it isn't every one that thinks he is a good shot that can kill a pickerel two feet under water. You see, in the spring, when the water is high, they run up into the swamps and creeks to spawn, or rather they used to, before the cussed Kanucks and their nets choked up their runways. Then they lay in shoals, just under the surface of the water, when the sun shone bright, as though unning themselves. I used to take a canoe and paddle along very quietly, baving my rifle loaded and between my legs. I would just run

our old line whig.

"Mrs. Snody, said I. Did your man shoot some pickerel this morning when you were coming up the lake?

"Shoot acome pickerel? said she. Why, I guess he did. He shot a whole school right down at the mouth of South Buy."

"How many did you get, Mrs. Snody?"

"Forty-three; and there were nearly as many more got away before we could pick them up.

"That satisfied mo, and from that day to this Deacon Snody's pickerel shot has headed the record in these parts. The old man died last summer, or he would tell you all about himself; and though he lived and died a Democrat, no one-wer doubted him when he said that he had killed forty-three pickerel with one shot of his old amoth-bore rifle.

"One of the most successful pickerel hunters in these paris twenty-live yours ago was Dr. Harrimgton, the dentist. But he had to take a few lessons before he got the knack. The Doctor was a devilled good-booking young fellow when he first came to these parts, and he used to spend his money like a lord. He always would have the best of everything. One day I told him I was going down in the marshes the next morning pickerel shooting, and he said he would like to go along. I told him to get his cance ready, and to meet me on the bar down in the basin, below where Cook's mill is now. The Doctor was on hand. He had a new rifle, all silvermounted and touched up with filagree work, and his powder flask was made of burntshed copper with silver trimmings, and his bullet pouch was of the flask was made of burntshed copper with silver trimmings, and he were a full-rigged hunting suit, shooting packet and all. Well, it didn't take us lear to get to the marshes the pickerel work and he work and his powder flask was made of burntshed copper with silver trimmings, and his bullet pouch was of the flass buckskin worked with heads and faney-colored silks, and he were seen bazing away at them. Every time I fired I turned up from one to half a dozen but the Boctor didn't get any. After every shot he would take his gun and look it over

"I had got him off of his high horse, so I told him to come up alongside of me and watch me make a shot or two, and then he could see just how it was done. The Doctor did so, and in a few minutes he could turn them up as fast and as readily as I could. The Doctor always was a good shot anyway, and a first-rate fellow, only he did like to put on a good many airs with his fine fittings and good clothes; but after the cil settlers had taken the conceit out of him a little we all liked him first rate, and I guess he did us. Any way, he lived here and made him self-rich, and was, and I don't know but he is to-day, the best shot with a rifle or pisiol in these parts."

At a meeting of the New York Gun Club yes-

terday afternoon at Bergen Point, there were none com-petitive present to shoot for the cital fund cup. Monuments for Revolutionary Buttlefields.

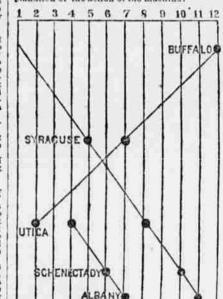
Washington, Jan. 29.—In the Senate to-day
Mr. Randolph ibem, N.J., from the Committee on Miltary Affairs, reported with amendments the bill relative
to Revolutionary battlefields. It proposes to encourage
the regulation from moniments thereon by a Government
contribution to moniments thereon by a Government
contribution to moniment associations of \$1 for carry
to fine the bill, so for a supplicable, to the session
that applies the bill, so for as a splicable to the session. ARRANGING TIME TABLES.

Tuken from a Cobweb of Strings and Three Stretched on a Board in Albany.

The recent vast increase in the demand for passenger and freight accommodations by rail has gradually necessitated a change in the system of running trains on all the large trunk lines in order to avoid inevitable confusion and delay. It is particularly the case with the railroads leading into New York city. The accuracy with which time tables are made up and trains run in accordance therewith is remarkable. On the New York Central, for instance, the time time tables are made up to show the exact minute at which the numerous express, local, and freight trains are due at the various stations on the road from New York to Buffalo, both going and returning, is a mystery to the uninitiated who daily pore over the figures on

uninitiated who daily pore over the figures on the tables.

There are about fifty stations on the Hudson River division, and sixty on the New York Central division, and sixty on the New York Central division, and many on several important branch lines, such as the Buffalo and Niagara Falls, Auburn, Rochester and Niagara Falls, and others. Connections with fifteen other railroads, some of which are of more importance than the branch lines, must also be taken into consideration. The person intrusted with making up the time tables has not only to take charge of the trains ruuning on the main line from New York to Buffalo, but also has to so regulate certain of them that going north or south between New York and Abbany, or east or west between Abbany and Buffalo, they make prompt and regular connection with the branches of the road, as well as conform with the schedule time of other connecting roads. That this is a task of no little magnitude is apparent, and no little ingenuity has been expended on the different roads in deand needle along very quietly, having my rified on them without disturbing them. It is common hower for the control of the con intersect the intermediate horizontal lines on which are the names of stations, and at the point of intersection will also intersect the vertical or perpendicular lines representing the hours and minutes. Of course, barring accidents or delays, the point of intersection at the different stations shows the exact time at which the train should arrive. From this arrives considering



Distances between towns are not given in the lingram, and only hours are marked. Thus Distances between towns are not given in the diagram, and only hours are marked. Thus the string from Buffalo to Albany marks a fast train, and shows by the intersection the time it should reach Syncuse, Utea, or Schenerady, according to the tabulated time allowed between Buffalo and Albany. With a slower train the angle of the string would be more obtuse. A way train between Utea and Albany is also

A Missing Minister.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.-The Rev. William M.

Bertha Von Hillern rides on a 44 inch bicycle.

Mr. Pierre Lordiard abuy cold Barrett is looming up as a Derby racer. Albert Frey and Lon Morris, Jr., are to play a match at pool, \$350 a side, reb. 7. pool, \$250 a sile, reb. 7. Seventr days of continuous sleighing in western New York thus far this winter.

The proposed trotters match between sweethpart and Dictator has gone by the heard.

December of Schied Research of the Assistance than Mr. Edgewood Research to records to these the School of the Sch

THE HYENAS IN TROUBLE ADOPTING A CONSTITUTION BASED ON

A TANMANY MODRE, With All the Latest Designs and Improve.

ments Suggestions for Irving and Tam. many Hall, the Committee of Fifty, the German and the John Fox Democracy, The Hyenne, a well-known social club, met at Col. John Van Blarcom Van Brimmer's In-

ternational Hotel, on Park row, on Friday oven-ing. Col. Richard Jordan of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported that, after consultation with Judge Timothy J. Campbell and others, he had drawn up a constitution based strictly on a Tammany model. A violen discussion ensued. The proposed constitution was indignantly opposed by ex-Assemblyman Grady, James J. Coogan, Judge Callinan, Bryan G. McSwyny, and others, and was favored by Col. Michael W. Burns, ex-Alderman Robert Foster, Wm. Geoghegan, ex-Senator T. C. E. Ecclesine, and other members of the club, h was finally adopted, as follows:

Wherms, It is becoming painfully evident that there is a great and growing want in this community for a strictly social organization in which the members may meet a form of process equality, despite all differences of upints tetween them, and equal absolute freedom from the restraints and emparrassments imposed by existing a sociations, therefore have the undersigned framed the following constitution and by-laws:

Constitution. Constitution.

Arricle I - We are "The Hyenne," and we are proud of it

he may select.

Asynctar VIII—The records of the tribe, when not is select in the placet in the charge of the Charter.

By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.—At all meetings of the tribe the following-till be biserved as the order of electrons. First—Calling the meeting to order. Securit—error ling by the neity members. Third-Brighs

otions for membership, Election of members.

More growing by the noisy members.

-Mide lesines and side holds.

PASITION NOTES.